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[Summary: Throughout the fourth quarter of 1953, Bucharest newspapers continued to place great emphasis on the need for more and better food. The Central Committee of the Union of Workers in the Food Industry was criticized for its indifference to the welfare of the workers and for its lack of initiative in improving working conditions.

Canneries and food preserving plants throughout the country pledged increased output in honor of the fall elections. This production drive was reported to be progressing successfully. Pledges and production figures from 13 of the 18 regimes of the country were published. Since canning and fruit preserving do not take place during the winter months, these figures indicate the amount of canned goods available up to the 1954 summer harvest.

New dairy plants started operation during 1953. The increased production of existing dairies was widely advertised in the press. The remodeled and new plants were equipped with Soviet machines in all but two cases, when Rumanian equipment was installed.

The production of bread and edible pastes increased considerably throughout the country, but negligence in distribution and transportation of bread was criticized.

The sugar refining industry expected greatly increased production in the last quarter of 1953, as a result of the good sugar beet harvest.

Oil mills increased their production of edible oils during the year, with the production of October 1953 showing a 43.3 percent increase over that of October 1952.

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A few isolated cases of increased fishing yields at the Galati and Constanta State Fisheries were mentioned. In view of the large fishing resources of the country, this brief mention might tend to indicate either that the supply is inadequate or that the fish are exported.

The agricultural procurement drive throughout the country received a great deal of attention. Large deliveries of produce to procurement centers and free markets were reported from 12 of the 18 regions of the country. There was criticism, particularly in Bucharest and Craiova regions, in regard to inadequately prepared transportation and the resultant spoilage.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

The program of economic measures adopted by the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers Party, held 19-20 August 1953, placed great responsibility on workers in the food industry to increase production and improve quality. In the light of these duties, the Central Council of Trade Unions called a meeting to analyze the support given by the unions to the canned food industry. The meeting was attended by workers and Stakhanovites, representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions in the Food Industry, and representatives of the Ministry of Food Industry.

From the reports submitted, it was evident that workers collectives in some canning factories had considerable success in production. For example, the workers collective at the Flora Cannery, Bucharest, completed its plan for the entire year by 24 October 1953, producing at the same time four new varieties in honor of the 7 November elections.

During the third quarter of 1953, the workers collective at the Grivita-Bucharest Cannery completed its plan 106 percent. Workers at the Refacerea-Arad Cannery improved the quality of products, reducing the amount of spoilage by .2 percent for varieties of vegetables canned in water in glass jars.

Many canneries have improved their production capacity in 1953 by installing new equipment. It was pointed out at the meeting, however, that much more could be achieved if the unions within the plants encouraged and stimulated socialist competition, and if factory managements created better working conditions to encourage workers. Socialist competition, which is the only means of increasing production, has been very weak in some factories, such as the Refacerea and Grivita canneries. It was also revealed that efficient workers at the Grivita Cannery do not receive recognition and the cannery has only one Stakhanovite. Many plants, such as those in Ghidigeni, Burdujeni, Dunarea-Tulcea, etc., do not keep records of the workers' performance and consequently cannot analyze and reward their efforts. Workers are not instructed and guided in improving the quality of products. Canned foods at enterprises such as 11 Iunie-Dej, Fructonil-Giurgiu, Grivita-Bucharest, etc. are therefore still of poor quality. Furthermore, the managements of some plants are indifferent to the need for repairs in factories. At the Grivita Cannery, for example, no measures have been taken to repair defective steam pipes; in other plants, preparations for winter have been neglected.

The Central Committee of the Union of Workers in the Food Industry bears much of the blame. Activists of the committee have inspected the plants extensively, but have never bothered to make recommendations for improvements, to talk to workers, or to find out their needs and troubles. As a result, nothing was done to overcome shortcomings and dissatisfaction.

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It is very important that the Central Committee of this union discharge its duties and contribute to an increase in production in the canned food industry.(1)

Workers in the food industry have pledged to produce more varieties of canned and preserved food in honor of the Rumanian Election Day. Canneries and food preserving centers have supplied much larger quantities of fruit jams, quince preserves, canned eggplant in tomato sauce, pasteurized juices and apple concentrates, tomato juice, vegetable products, canned meat and vegetable dishes, and dehydrated vegetables.

Increased quantities of cabbage leaves stuffed with meat, various cooked dishes, meat and potato stew, and cauliflower with meat and venison have been promised for the winter season.

Raion cooperatives have prepared much larger stocks of tomato paste and many more types of pickled vegetables in 1953 than in 1952. By 1 October 1953, raion cooperatives produced as much canned vegetables and preserved fruit as in all of 1952.

The Filimon Sarbu Oil Mill in Bucharest has built a new cottonseed decorticating section for the production of superior quality edible oil from cottonseeds.

Bakeries are producing better quality ordinary and dietetic bread, such as graham, calcium, and salt-free bread, as well as large one-kilogram white and brown loaves containing 75 percent wheat. In the last quarter of 1953, bakeries introduced production of cracker meal for children; this contains large quantities of milk, butter, and sugar for greater nourishing qualities. Various fancy rolls and horns are being produced with more fat and sugar ingredients.

The confectionery industry has also been expanded. Candy stores feature cream candy, marzipan, new types of chocolates, cream-filled biscuits, halva with walnuts and cocoa, and, for the first time, specially packaged cake suitable for shipment.(2)

Canneries

Bacau Regiune has promised to produce 20,000 kilograms of fruit preserves, 1,000 kilograms of fruit jams, and large quantities of compotes in excess of plan by 20 December 1953, in honor of the 7 November elections. A confectionery plant is also scheduled to start operation by 15 November 1953.

The executive committee of the Baia-Mare Regiune People's Council has pledged to produce 20,000 kilograms of prune marmalade and 100,000 kilograms of fruit preserves in excess of plan by 20 December 1953, and to repair four flour mills for a larger production of flour in honor of the 7 November elections.(3)

Members of the Munca Alimentara Cooperative, Bucharest, have been engaging in socialist competition to produce more foodstuffs. The fish canning section exceeded its production plan by 54 percent in November. The sausage department exceeded its production plan by 169 percent for the same month. To fulfill its contract with the canned vegetable section of the Aprozar distribution center, Bucharest, the vegetable canning section of the cooperative delivered 31 carloads of canned foods by the end of November, exceeding its commitment by more than 250 percent during the summer months, and by 85 percent during the autumn months.(4)

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The Filaret Marmalade Factory has pledged to increase its production in honor of the 7 November elections. The plant started a drive at the beginning of October; it has applied the Voroshin method, exceeding production of marmalade by 30 percent and production of jams by 150 percent. Some workers have exceeded their daily norms by 60-70 percent.(5)

To honor the 7 November elections, the Flora Cannery, Bucharest, has pledged to produce more and better varieties. Socialist competition among plant workers has been encouraged. The total production plan for the first three quarters of 1953 was exceeded by 24.9 percent. The vegetable canning plan was completed 116.9 percent and the canned fruit plan 110 percent. The cannery also produces potato stew, vegetable stew, and cooked meat with vegetables. The cannery has pledged to produce 200 tons of canned vegetables and 15 tons of tomato paste over its plan, to increase labor productivity by 2 percent, and to reduce the general overhead expense of the enterprise by 30 percent, thus reducing prices for finished products.(6)

The Fructonil Cannery, Giurgiu, completed its canned fruit production plan 149.98 percent for September. The plan was exceeded 32.83 percent for marmalades, 15.36 percent for jams, and 64.76 percent for compotes.(6) Workers and technicians at the Fructonil Cannery have intensified socialist competition to complete their commitments. To date, the cannery has supplied 100 tons of marmalades, 80 tons of pickled vegetables, 5 tons of jams, and 2 tons of quince compote over plan.(7)

The Turnu-Magurele Raion Cooperative started operation of a vegetable canning center early in the summer of 1953. More than 30 tons of vegetables were processed by 30 September. The products consisted of 20,000 kilograms of pickled vegetables, 1,800 kilograms of tomato paste, etc. Collectives, TOZ [cooperative farms], and individual peasants contributed to the good results of the cannery by delivering large quantities of produce. For example, the 1 Mai Collective of Segarcea-Vale supplied 5,000 kilograms of tomatoes, peppers, beets, and cauliflower to the canning center through the village cooperative. TOZ of Carligati Commune delivered 3,000 kilograms of vegetables to their local cooperative. Individual peasants of Lita Commune sold 1,500 kilograms of vegetables in 12 days to their local cooperative.(8)

The executive committee of the Cluj Regiune People's Council has pledged greater efforts in production in honor of the 7 November election day. The regiune has promised to produce 1,000 tons of flour, 66 tons of meat products, 53 tons of pickled vegetables, 15 tons of tomato paste and juice, 380 tons of marmalades, 50 tons of prune marmalade, 60 tons of dried fruit, 3 tons of dehydrated vegetables, and 3 tons of vegetables for industrial purposes.(9)

The managements of the Novaci, Dragoesti, and Bumbesti-Piticu commune cooperatives, Craiova Regiune, contracted with peasants early in the spring for the delivery of fruit. As a result, the Dragoesti Cooperative has been able to process 8,000 kilograms of plums and to preserve 2,000 kilograms of blackberries, 600 kilograms of raspberries, and 1,300 kilograms of prunes. The Novaci Cooperative is leading in the procurement and preserving of fruit. By the middle of October, it had processed 35,000 kilograms of plums, 1,700 kilograms of raspberries, and 300 kilograms of sour cherries, and produced 4,500 kilograms of plum marmalade and 1,300 kilograms of smoked prunes.(10)

The Pestisani Cooperative, Targu-Jiu Raion, has set up a fruit processing center. The drying installation has a capacity of 500 kilograms of fruit per shift, and the 11 smoking ovens have a total capacity of 600 kilograms of fruit per shift. By 14 September, the plant had produced 1,500 kilograms of smoked prunes and 1,200 kilograms of marmalade. It processed 14,300 kilograms of blackberries and prepared 900 liters of syrup in a short while.(11)

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The executive committee of the Hungarian Autonomous Regiune People's Council has pledged to start operation immediately of the Mureseni Commune Food Combine to produce marmalades, fruit preserves, canned fruit and vegetables, and pickles. Other industries in the regiune have been required to supply 110 tons of marmalade (including 20 tons of prune marmalade), 10 tons of fruit syrups, 10 tons of jams, 2,000 liters of rum concentrate, 90,000 liters of Seltzer water, 30 tons of dehydrated potatoes, 15 tons of farina, and 25 tons of biscuits.(12)

The Hateg marmalade factory, Hunedoara Regiune, has increased production of marmalades, syrups, and jams in the latter part of 1953. The workers collective of the plant has pledged to produce 135,000 kilograms more marmalade, syrups, and jams in the fourth quarter of 1953 than in the same period of 1952. Workers of this plant, engaging in socialist competition, produced more than 5,600 kilograms of marmalades and 300 kilograms of jams over the plan from 1 to 25 November 1953.

At the same time, workers' earnings have increased considerably. During October 1953, the average earning per worker was 14.09 percent higher than in the same period of the previous year.(13)

The Alimentara section of the Iasi Vegetable Collection Center has set up an auxiliary plant for the production of jams and preserves. The plant produced 1,200 jars of fruit preserves in a short time. Quince peels were made into jelly, 150 jars being produced daily. A second boiler is scheduled to start operation in December and the plant is expected to increase its varieties of fruit, adding such fruits as plums and sour cherries.(14)

The Beius Raion Union of Cooperatives, Oradea Regiune, has started operation of a fruit preserving center in Dobresti Commune. This center has processed 165,000 kilograms of plums and 9,000 kilograms of blackberries, extracted 1,680 kilograms of blackberry juice, and dried and smoked more than 71,000 kilograms of prunes. The plant produced 6,854 kilograms of plum marmalade during October. The entire production plan was exceeded by more than 80 percent in August and September 1953.(15)

The executive committee of the Pitesti Regiune People's Council has pledged to produce 750 tons of commercial quality flour, 10 tons of farina, 5 tons of fruit syrups, 2 tons of tomato paste, 11 tons of pickled vegetables, 150 tons of prune marmalade, and 120 tons of dried fruit, and to fatten 50 pigs at auxiliary farms, by 20 December 1953.

The 23 August-Pitesti Enterprise has pledged to produce 2,000 kilograms of loukoum, 2,500 kilograms of roasted pulverized chick-peas, and 1,000 kilograms of chocolate candy at its Flamura Rosie plant. These items represent new products for the enterprise.(16)

The Pitesti Regiune fruit preserving and vegetable canning enterprise has increased its production in accordance with its pledge. By the end of October, many production plans were exceeded. Local industry of the regiune produced 110 tons of prune marmalade of superior quality, 120 tons of dried fruit, 7 tons of fruit syrups, 15 tons of pickled vegetables, and 290 tons of flour.(17)

In 1953, the canning enterprise has had excellent results. By 1 October the 5 hectares of vegetable gardens of the unit yielded 100,000 kilograms of vegetables, part of which was sent fresh to market and part was channeled to the cannery. By 1 October, the center prepared 20,000 kilograms of various pickled vegetables, 4,000 kilograms of pickles, 8,000 kilograms of tomato paste, and many other types of canned vegetables.

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From 18 August to 18 September, the cannery processed 129,000 kilograms of prunes, 3,700 kilograms of peaches, and 32,500 kilograms of apples, and produced 8,300 kilograms of prune marmalade. All products were of good quality.(18)

The Agevacoop (Agricultural Produce Supply Cooperatives) unit of Dragasani Commune, Dragasani Raion, Pitesti Regiune, started operation in 1952 and processed 31 carloads of fruit and vegetables by the end of that year.

The executive committee of the Ploesti Regiune People's Council has devoted special attention to supplying the urban population with more and better food. For example, ten additional bread distribution centers have been organized in the town of Ploesti. Two food stores and three pastry shops have also opened during the latter part of 1953. A food store has been opened in Slanic and two food stores in Ceptura.

Market places in Ploesti, Campina, Sinaia, Mizil, Valeni, Pucioasa, Targoviste, and Buzau have been expanded and improved. Existing fish ponds have been stocked with more fish and fishing has been encouraged. Thus, more than 8 carloads of fish from Targoviste and Buzau have been distributed to the population in December 1953.

Nurseries covering an area of 35 hectares have been set up in the regiune to supply saplings for orchards and vineyards. More than 600,000 saplings have been planted. The flour mills of the regiune have organized 22 auxiliary farms to raise and fatten hogs and poultry.(19)

Ploesti Regiune has pledged to produce more food in honor of election day. Food enterprises in Campina, Uralati, and Mizil produced 7,000 kilograms of plum marmalade and dried prunes, Urziceni and Buzau enterprises produced 12 tons of sauerkraut over plan in November. Pledges for production of meat products have been exceeded by 900 kilograms of smoked pork and poultry. An oil press has started operation in Fulga Commune, and the Cornesti and Rafov flour mills have been repaired and put back in operation. The two flour mills have set up auxiliary hog and poultry fattening farms. Two fattening farms for 15 hogs and 522 fowls, respectively, have been started in Ploesti Commune.(20)

The Ploesti Regiune People's Council has pledged to produce 40 tons of tomato paste, 36 tons of canned vegetables, 80 tons of prune marmalade, 20 tons of dried prunes, 120 tons of pickled vegetables, 50 tons of dehydrated vegetables, 5 tons of meat products, 1.15 tons of smoked meats, 4,000 liters of plum brandy, and 5 tons of pastry products in honor of the 7 November 1953 elections. The regiune has started auxiliary farms for fattening 140 pigs and 1,400 fowls at 28 flour mills.(21)

The Aprozar (Food Supply) Cooperative in Buzau has started operation of a new marmalade and fruit drying plant in Berca Village, Joseni Commune. The plant produced 8,900 kilograms of plum marmalade and dried 2,500 kilograms of prunes in a few days. Another marmalade and fruit drying plant belonging to the Flacara Enterprises, Buzau, also operates in this commune. This plant produced 5,289 kilograms of marmalade and 3,600 kilograms of dried prunes by the end of October 1953.(22)

The Valeni-de-Munte marmalade factory has constantly increased its production. The production plan for September 1953 was completed 112.41 percent, labor productivity increased to 24 percent over plan, and the cost price was reduced 1.6 percent compared to planned cost.(23)

Ploesti Regiune is an important fruit and vegetable growing center. The local Drum-Nou food enterprise has built a fruit and vegetable processing center in Saceni. An old house was rebuilt, the necessary equipment was installed, and the center started operation early in October, producing more than 3,000 kilograms

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of tomato paste and 4,200 kilograms of prune marmalade daily. Fruit and vegetables are supplied by neighboring state farms. Part of the plum harvest is sent to nearby drying stations, and part is used for brandy distilling.(24)

The executive committee of the Stalin Regiune People's Council has pledged to increase production in honor of the 7 November election and to produce 33.6 tons of tomato paste, 183 tons of pickled vegetables, 33 tons of dried fruit, 5 tons of farina, 100 tons of meat products, and 10 tons of soap, and to fatten 600 hogs at auxiliary farms.(25)

Stalin Regiune has started a drive for increased production of consumer goods in all fields. Local canneries and food industries have pledged to produce 113 tons of tomato paste instead of the 102 tons provided by plan, and 65 tons of pickled vegetables and 16 tons of fruit preserves over plan. A new vegetable cannery has been built in Codlea Commune. The cannery has pledged to produce 70 tons of canned vegetables and fruit over the plan. The plan has been completed 150 percent. Auxiliary hog fattening stations at flour mills have fattened 176 hogs.(26)

To supply workers in Sibiu Raion with more and better food, the management of Agevacoop has set up fruit and vegetable processing units in the four sectors of the raion. The units have shown excellent results. For example, the Pal-tinis, Sadu, and Sebesul-de-Sus units have processed 74,000 kilograms of forest fruit, such as raspberries, blackberries, and bilberries, and have produced 36,000 kilograms of fruit juices. The Sibiu fruit processing unit has produced 1,300 kilograms of tomato paste and pickled 38,700 kilograms of cucumbers.(27)

The industrial section of the Sibiu Raion People's Council has started operation of a new food processing department to can vegetables from its own vegetable gardens. The plant has produced 2,600 kilograms of tomato paste and pickled 2,800 kilograms of vegetables. The plant is scheduled to can four car-loads of vegetables by the end of the season. Marmalade is made from local fruit supplies.(28)

The executive committee of the Suceava Regiune People's Council has pledged to increase the production of all its industries in honor of the 7 November election. The 1 Mai marmalade factory, Gura Humorului Raion, which formerly had only one shift, has organized three shifts and has made arrangements to receive large quantities of fruit to fulfill its pledge for 20,000 kilograms of marmalade and 5,000 liters of syrups in excess of plan. The plant also supplied 5 tons of pine syrup over plan by the end of October.(29)

The activity of the Timisoara People's Council and of the permanent trade and cooperative committees and the investments made by the state have resulted in the expansion of state and cooperative trade in recent years. This in turn has improved the supply of consumer goods. The number of food distribution units has grown from six in 1948 to 302 in 1953, the number of distribution centers of industrial merchandise from four to 267, and the number of restaurants has increased to 128. The number of cooperative units has grown from 222 in 1948 to 1,701 in 1953.

As a result of the expanded network of food stores, the population in Timisoara Regiune received 21 percent more butter, 84 percent more cheese, 96 percent more marmalade, 146 percent more flour, 88 percent more rice, 138 percent more edible pastes, and 11 percent more sugar in the free market in the first 8 months of 1953 than in 1951. Industrial products worth more than 345 million lei were sold in the first 8 months of 1953, as against 151 million lei's worth in 1948.(30) State stores in Timisoara Regiune featured many varied types of canned foods from the Fructus Cannery. The rich harvest and the efforts of workers have resulted in large varieties of canned vegetables, syrups, com-potes, and marmalades. The Fructus Cannery recently expanded from a small mar-malade and vinegar factory to a modern cannery. Workers engage in socialist

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competition and many workers have become production leaders. One skilled woman worker sterilizes 6,000-10,000 cans and jars a day. The cannery has been equipped with an electric elevator carrying 2-ton loads. New pulping machines and marmalade boilers have been installed. The production of the cannery could be much greater if it did not face so many difficulties. For example, the Jimbolia and Lugoj state farms have not delivered the quantities called for by their contracts. Furthermore, the glass jars supplied by the Vitrometan Glass Factory, Medias, have been of poor quality and have broken during steaming. Nevertheless, workers have done their best and the cannery warehouses have been well stocked with thousands of cans and jars of jams, compotes, vegetables, tomato pastes, and pickles, and thousands of bottles of syrups. The cannery has supplied the entire regiune and also many distribution centers throughout the country.(24)

Additional hog fattening stations, fish ponds, and vegetable gardens will be set up in Timisoara Regiune to supply the urban population. For example, Satchinez Commune started construction of a fish pond in December 1953. Jimbolia and Otelec communes have also started to build fish ponds and Otelec Commune has started operation of a large sunflower seed press. A large modern oven has been built at the Jimbolia bakery. Flour mills in Sacalaz, Becicherecu-Mic, Bencecu, Otelec, and Jimbolia communes have set up auxiliary hog and poultry fattening stations. The Besenova-Noua farm's flour mill has received an additional 43 hogs and a large number of fowls for fattening. The regiune has prepared 4,200 hectares of vegetable gardens.(19)

Dairies

The 13 Septembrie Dairy Plant, Bucharest, which was formerly a small obsolete dairy, was remodeled and equipped with Soviet machines in 1951. The processing and pasteurizing of milk, the manufacture of cheese, and the filling of containers are now done automatically. One 8-hour shift produces 8,000 liters of pasteurized milk, 200 kilograms of cheese, and large quantities of yoghurt and buttermilk. The workers collective of the plant completed its yearly norm by 14 October 1953 and started production on 1954 quotas. In the near future, the plant intends to put on the market a new product called Lactofruct, which is said to be a tasty and nourishing food.(31)

The Lehliu Raion Agevacoop, Bucharest Regiune, operates a number of food producing departments. Up to 1 June, two teams of six men each in the dairy department, were producing 300-320 kilograms of butter in 24 hours. The cooperative has recently improved working conditions to increase productivity. Worker Lau Constantin recommended a new system involving an 800-liter barrel in which the cream is churned, for 40-50 minutes, through grates instead of rollers. The churner is operated by an 8-horsepower motor. This procedure has increased production 625 percent, and has resulted in a saving of 145,000 lei through the reduction in operating expenses resulting from a manpower cut from 12 to 6 workers.(32)

The application of improved animal husbandry methods has helped raise milk production at the Negoesti State Farm, Oltenita Raion. For example, milker Ion Oancea delivered 3,500 liters of milk, instead of the 2,700 liters scheduled, for the third quarter of 1953. Milker Ene M. Tudor supplied 4,150 liters of milk, instead of 2,700 for the third quarter. Milker Tudor Lumase delivered 3,800 liters of milk instead of his quota of 2,700 liters during the third quarter. These milkers have been cited for outstanding work.(33)

In 1952, a milk processing plant was constructed in the town of Simeria, Deva Raion, Hunedoara Regiune. Machines imported from the Soviet Union and East Germany were installed. The plant was scheduled to produce cream, butter, and various cheeses, with a daily output of 700 kilograms of butter, 600 kilograms of cheese, and 200 kilograms of sweet and sour cream.(3)

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A new and modern milk processing plant has started operation in Roman, Iasi Regiune, in 1953. The ISPL Roman (Intreprinder de Stat de Produse Lactate, State Enterprise for Dairy Products), a new unit of the food industry, has been constructed with the aid of the Soviet Union, which has also supplied most of the equipment. A cream fermentor and a pasteurizer have been imported from Czechoslovakia.

The new factory in Roman produces about 700 kilograms of butter and 2,000 kilograms of pasteurized milk in 8 hours. The plant also produces a variety of cheeses of good quality. The products of this plant are sold on the Bucharest, Iasi, Bacau, and Galati markets. The factory has also been provided with showers for workers, a drying installation for laboratory coats, and a dressing and locker room.(34)

A modern milk processing plant recently started operation in the town of Oradea, Oradea Regiune. The factory was constructed and equipped along the lines of modern Soviet plants of this type and has the most modern machinery. It has a milk pasteurizer with a capacity of 3,000 liters of milk per hour, a cream pasteurizer with a capacity of 1,000 liters, and a butter churner with a capacity of 1,000 kilograms per hour. The factory also has two refrigeration installations with a capacity of 30,000 and 40,000 refrigerating unit hours [sic]. Some of the machines, such as a butter churn producing 500 kilograms of butter in 20 minutes, are of Rumanian manufacture. The production of the factory per 8-hour shift is 15,000 liters of pasteurized milk, 1,700 kilograms of butter, many types of cheeses, and dietetic milk products.(35)

Flour Mills, Bakeries

In October 1953, the General Directorate of Bakeries called a meeting of all managers of factories producing edible paste and coffee substitutes. Increased production and improved quality were discussed and were urged. The collectives of the Constantin David, Sanatatea, Paste II, and Acosa-Bucharest factories have pledged to exceed the production plan by 8 percent for edible pastes, and 2.5 percent for biscuits, in the fourth quarter of 1953. Workers at the 1 Mai edible paste factory have pledged to increase production. All these factories have made important improvements in their working methods, and have installed new automatic equipment, electric ovens, and elevators which will reduce manual labor and increase productivity.(36)

The proper supplying of bread to the working people involves not only the manufacture of good quality bread, but its distribution on time to avoid long waiting lines at distribution centers. The planning committees of enterprises must organize the transportation of bread from the bakeries to distribution centers. This duty is not always properly fulfilled. For example, Inainte Bread Bakery No 13, Bucharest, incurred great delays in shipping brown bread to free market distribution centers on 22 October 1953. The Partizanul Section of the same bakery was guilty of even greater negligence in that large quantities of bread were stacked on a dirty floor. No one attended to shipping the bread or placing the loaves on empty shelves. The driver slept at his wheel outside the factory building, waiting for the bread to be loaded on the truck.

The manager of this bakery claims that the lack of trucks has prevented the bakery from getting sufficient flour from the mills and, therefore, the flour reserve which every bakery must have cannot be maintained. Actually, it is not a matter of lack of transportation, but rather, of inefficient use of transportation. Furthermore, flour should be stored for some time after milling, to mature. However, because of the lack of a reserve stock, the flour is used immediately upon delivery at the bakery. The mills are also to be blamed, because they should not deliver freshly milled flour, but flour that has been stored for some time to mature. For example, on 7 October the Filimon Sarbu mill delivered flour milled that same day to Inainte Bakery No 13. This mill has also often

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supplied flour of poor quality. Cleanliness is of very great importance in bakeries, but Inainte Bakery No 13 leaves much to be desired in this regard. Workers and management alike should be more careful and more conscientious in maintaining sanitary conditions.

The efforts of bakery workers to supply good bread are sometimes nullified by those who handle, distribute, and store bread. For example, the woman in charge of Bucharest Distribution Center No 210 stacks loaves in piles so that the bread is crushed, even though she has plenty of shelf space to arrange the bread properly.

The Painea (Bread) Distribution Center should supervise the employees under its jurisdiction and see that they perform their duties properly. The union should train and educate cadres so that they adopt a different attitude toward their work and toward customers. Improper elements should be punished and eliminated.(37)

The Sanatatea edible paste factory, Bucharest, has engaged in socialist competition in honor of election day and has pledged to produce 46.67 percent more macaroni and 33.44 percent more noodles in November 1953 than in the preceding month. Some workers have exceeded their daily norms by 40-70 percent.(38)

The Bread Enterprises of Cluj do not always produce good bread. The reason for this is the inconsistency of workers in doing their job. Some sections of the bakeries do conscientious work, while others are superficial and the management is indifferent and careless. The enterprise committee, headed by David Herman, does not care to train workers and to give them proper instruction. Furthermore, there is not enough storage space. Frequently flour cannot be stored and the sacks remain outside in the rain and dust. Neither is there storage space for baked products. Another shortcoming is the lack of proper transportation. Some distribution centers are located far away and the bread is piled up in trucks and arrives at its destination broken and crushed. The people's council of the city of Cluj is also to be blamed. The truck allotted for the distribution of bread broke down 9 months ago and has not yet been repaired. More responsibility is needed.(37)

Three new bread bakeries were planned in Rumania. One of these bakeries was built in Targu-Jiu by Construction Trust No 6, Craiova. The bakery will have a capacity of 20 tons of bread in 24 hours. The second bakery will be constructed in Petrosani, and the third in Baia-Mare Regiune. The latter two will have a capacity of 30 tons of bread each in 24 hours. The three bakeries are expected to start operation by the end of 1953.(17)

A rice hulling plant has recently been constructed in Craiova. The plant has been equipped with modern machinery. Workers and technicians have pledged to supply products of superior quality. Many workers have exceeded their daily norms by 15 percent.(39)

Workers at the 7 Novembrie Enterprises, Braila, Galati Regiune, pledged to exceed their norms in honor of election day. The edible-paste plan was exceeded by 4 percent, the biscuits plan by 6 percent, and the total production plan of the plant by 5 percent during November.

Technical and organizational changes aided in this success. Three old edible-paste presses were replaced with new machinery and two new molds were made; furthermore, transportation of flour from the warehouse to the mixing halls was mechanized. A water tank and an enameled butter melting tank were set up in the biscuit section. Some women workers applied the Voroshin method and exceeded their daily norms by 29-78 percent.(40)

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The Bread Trust of Iasi Regiune obtained remarkable results in the first 6 months of 1953. The bakery was awarded the Red Banner as the leading enterprise in the country. This achievement was no accident. The bakery was supplied with automatic kneaders and mixers, new equipment was set up in various departments, and working conditions for laborers were improved through the installation of baths and dressing rooms. Raw materials and supplies were furnished on time. A new modern baking section with five ovens and machines was built. The second quarter showed a 16.5-percent increase in total production. Bread production for the second quarter was 20 percent greater than in the previous quarter. Many workers brigades exceeded their daily norms by 30 percent, and 99 percent of the bread was of first quality.(37) The bakery completed its 1953 plan by 8 November 1953 and started production for 1954. The range of varieties has been increased. During the last months of 1953, the bread trust has started production of white twists of various sizes, French bread of 1-kilogram and 1.5-kilogram loaves, horns, rolls, etc. The trust produced 8 percent more first quality bread in November than in September. Some workers have been made Stakhanovites and have produced 35-40 percent over their daily norms.(41)

A new bread bakery has been opened in the city of Stalin. It is equipped with modern machines made in Rumania. The bakery supplies 75 percent of the total bread requirements of the city. Productivity has been constantly increased. Through better operation of the dough cutting and weighing machine, 10 loaves of bread are cut per minute.(42)

The executive committee of the Sfantu-Gheorghe Raion People's Council, Stalin Regiune, is concerned with the welfare of the population. For example, the 11 Iunie Enterprises, which operates five flour mills, has been encouraged to build three more.(20)

Sugar Refineries

In 1953, investments in the sugar refining industry have been increased 145 percent over 1950. Old refineries have been remodeled, new machines have replaced old equipment, and many new refineries have been built. The production capacities of the Arad, Freidorf, and Timisoara refineries have been increased. Sugar beet growing has also been considerably expanded. Nevertheless, some factories, such as the Arad, Tudor Vladimirescu, and Popa Sapca plants, have not fulfilled their plans. Sugar refineries must reduce waste in processing, increase productivity, and reduce overhead.(43)

The Arad Sugar Refinery recently introduced the hourly graph method of Soviet Engr Yevgeniy Yarovich, which has been successfully applied by technicians and workers. The results have been very good. During October, the beet cutting department, the distribution section, and the filter presses reached 99.9 percent of the norms required by the graph. A saving of 8,098 kilograms of sugar was effected in October through the reduction of sugar losses in the mash and in the residual water. Since the beginning of the sugar producing campaign on 6 September 1953, a saving of 15,370 kilograms of sugar has been effected.(44)

Dozens of carloads of sugar beets are unloaded daily at the Chitila Sugar Refinery. The refinery is expected to produce hundreds of tons of sugar over the plan in view of the rich 1953 sugar beet harvest and proper storage. Many workers have exceeded their daily norms by 30-60 percent.(45)

The workers collective of the Ilie Pintilie Sugar Refinery, Roman Raion, Iasi Regiune, pledged to increase production of sugar in honor of the 7 November elections. The refinery applied Soviet methods. In the first 10 days of November, the workers collective produced 11.3 percent more sugar than provided by plan. Sizable increases in output were also noted in the mash and molasses sections. The third shift of the refining section, under the supervision of engineer Marcel Singer, had the greatest production over plan.(46)

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The Buz Sugar Refinery, Buzău, has brought about a number of improvements and changes in its equipment to increase production and eliminate waste. For example, the repair of beet choppers and the alteration of the raw juice measuring tanks has increased the production rate by 5.26 percent, compared to previous years. The automatic sugar testing device adapted by worker Stefan Terchea at the granulated sugar centrifuge has resulted in great savings of sugar syrup.

Large quantities of raw materials have been prepared. The agricultural section of the refinery has supervised sugar beet growing and harvesting at farms which signed delivery contracts with the refinery. Sugar beets have been properly stored to avoid loss of sugar content. A number of Soviet methods have been applied to reduce loss of time and material. About 96 percent of the workers engaged in socialist competition in October and the refinery was able to produce 2.5 percent more sugar in the third quarter.(47)

Workers at the Freidorf Sugar Refinery, Timisoara Raion, Timisoara Regiune, were determined to exceed their norms. On 13 September, when sugar production of the new crop started, they pledged to work hard and efficiently. More than 25,000 kilograms of sugar were saved from 13 September to 20 October. One workers' brigade saved 4,595 kilograms of sugar in September, and another brigade 3,903 kilograms. Workers at the boilers effected a saving of more than 400,000 kilograms of coal through a more rational use of steam. More than 35 carloads of lime and two carloads of coke were saved through a rational use of the ovens.(48)

Edible Oil Mills

Oil mills throughout Rumania have improved working conditions and have increased production. The oil mills supplied 43.3 percent more edible oil in October 1953 than in October 1952. Many oil mills have expanded considerably in obsolete extracting and refining machines have been replaced by new modern machines from the Soviet Union and from the local industry. The production capacity of oil mills was 10 percent greater in the first 10 months of 1953 than in the same period in 1952. The Interindustrial Mill of Oradea, the 13 Decembrie Mill of Bucharest, the Argus Mill of Constanta, and the Ardealul Mill of Carei have considerably increased their output.

The Filimon Sarbu seed hulling plant, Bucharest, has received modern equipment from the Soviet Union for the cottonseed hulling section, which is scheduled to start operation by the end of 1953.

The Tehnofrig Factory of Cluj and other metallurgical plants have produced mechanical oil presses and complete oil extracting and refining equipment for the first time in Rumania. The investments granted by the state for the expansion of the oil milling industry have helped increase production by 40 percent in 1953. More than 600 exchange centers have been set up where peasants could exchange their oil seeds for edible oils of superior quality.(49)

The Petricica Edible Oil Mill, Patra Neamt, Bacau Regiune, has been reopened in honor of the 7 November elections. Mechanized equipment has been installed to double the production of the mill. Repairs and new installations have been paid for with factory funds, and more than 100,000 lei have been saved.(34)

The 13 Decembrie Oil Mills, Bucharest, have been expanded and new machines have been added. Workers engaged in socialist competition and completed the plan for the whole month by 22 October. Some workers brigades exceeded daily norms by 30-40 percent. A new press and a new decorticator will start operation and will increase the production of the mill by 10 percent.(50) Workers and technicians in the extraction section of the 13 Decembrie Oil Mills have pledged to increase production and to improve working methods. To assist the workers in

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their aim, the technical division of the mill has made improvements in machines and methods. For example, the evacuation pipes have been enlarged, enabling workers to bring about an increase in production equivalent to 16 extractors in 8 hours, or a 25-percent increase in output. Through a rational use of fuel and raw materials, the section saved 29,000 lei in October. The section produced 300,000 liters of oil from 1 October to 1 December. At the same time, labor productivity increased 23.35 percent. The factory completed its yearly quota by 20 November and started production for 1954.(51)

The Flacara Edible Oil Mill, Targu-Mures, Hungarian Autonomous Regiune, was considerably behind schedule. The workers collective determined that a shortage of raw materials was the main reason, and it was decided to increase the supply of sunflower seeds. Consequently, the management of the mill signed delivery contracts with several commune procurement cooperatives, which set up 17 exchange centers where peasants can bring their sunflower seeds and receive oil and cash payment in exchange. This has resulted in a good supply of raw materials and a successful completion of the production plan. Recently, labor productivity has increased 50 percent. Shifts, working 8 hours per day, have engaged in socialist competition. Some workers have exceeded their daily norms by 50 percent. The total production plan was exceeded by 25 percent in November. The quality of the products improved by .5 percent.(40)

The Rasaritul Oil Mill, Roman Raion, Iasi Regiune, produces superior quality oil. This plant and its two auxiliary units in Bacau and Piatra-Neamt have exceeded the production plan by 4.68 percent. Many local producers have delivered their sunflower seeds to these mills and have received edible oils in exchange. The mills have also organized exchange stations in remote villages, to avoid long trips and waste of time for peasants.(47)

Fisheries

Fishermen at the I. C. Frimu Fishing Enterprises, Lehliu Raion, Bucharest Regiune, engaging in socialist competition, completed their 1953 quota 130 percent, 3 months ahead of time. For example, in September alone, the enterprises supplied 10 carloads of fish of various types. The lake of the fishery has been expanded 2,000 square meters for greater production.(5)

Fishermen of the Marea Fishing Enterprise, Constanta, Constanta Regiune, have engaged in socialist competition in honor of the elections. Fishermen of the Constanta-Port Section worked hard and braved many hardships to complete their quotas 214 percent for November. The fishermen of the Palazu-Mare Section exceeded their production plan by 94 percent in November.(52)

Fishermen at various stations of the 1 Mai State Fishery, Galati Regiune, have engaged in socialist competition in honor of the 7 November elections. The Ghecet and Vadul-Ungurului fishing stations have started deliveries of fish for 1954 quotas. The Ghecet fishermen brigades completed their quota for 1953 in 10 months. More than 1,500 kilograms of fish were delivered on 1954 quotas in the first days of November 1953. These brigades supplied 4 tons of fish over their plan during October. The fishermen at these stations have been well equipped with rubber boots, protective clothes, oil-impregnated cotton socks, and good fishing boats, nets, and equipment.(53)

The Cascioarele Section of the Greaca Fishery Enterprise has 12 fishing brigades. These brigades, engaging in socialist competition, supplied 750,000 kilograms of fish by 14 November 1953. Fish caught at this enterprise were supplied fresh to the Bucharest markets.(54)

Fishermen of the Sulina Fisheries, Galati Regiune, have worked hard to exceed their quotas. One fishing brigade supplied 37,469 kilograms more fish in September than required by plan. Another brigade exceeded the plan by 233 percent for September. Brigades No 3 and No 4, using Soviet-type fishing equipment, supplied 33,000 kilograms of fish over quotas.(55)

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Fishermen at the Mahmudia Section of the Tulcea Fisheries, Galati Regiune, completed their full yearly quota of fish deliveries by 31 August 1953. One Stakhanovite fisherman at the Dranov Section of the Tulcea Fisheries has also completed his full year's quota [by 4 October 1953].(42)

Intensification of Procurement Drive

The Aprozar distribution centers supplied Bucharest markets with large quantities of vegetables during September 1953. Despite these good results, the Bucharest Aprozar Center had many shortcomings which hampered the current flow of supplies. For example, the Aprozar management did not send sufficient packing and crating materials for the vegetables during September. At the Pantelimon State Farm, 76 tons of tomatoes, peppers, and eggplant were not picked up by Aprozar between 15 and 30 September, because of negligence. Aprozar also neglected to pick up 6,560 kilograms of ripe tomatoes, 1,200 kilograms of green tomatoes, 700 kilograms of eggplant, 650 kilograms of green peppers, and other vegetables which waited at the farm from 30 September to 2 October. There were many more such cases. The Balteni State Farm had prepared 4,800 kilograms of tomatoes, 2,700 kilograms of peppers, 4,800 kilograms of eggplant, and other vegetables for delivery on 25 September, but Aprozar did not pick up the produce, even though it had previously instructed the farm to have the vegetables ready for delivery. The same thing happened at the Afumati, Alba, Marsa, Bucsan, and other farms. This caused shortages on the Bucharest markets, and much of the produce was spoiled when it reached the distribution centers.

Agents of Aprozar and the vegetable supply centers must be blamed for this negligence. They were sent to state farms to supervise deliveries, but did not show up for days; when they came, they were drunk and only caused trouble. The management of these cooperatives and supply centers must pay more attention to their agents and supervise their activity.

Transportation is a major factor in the proper supply of Bucharest with vegetables and produce. The good results obtained by leading cooperatives in the city have been due to proper planning of transportation from the farms. In some cooperatives, such as the Unirea Muncitorilor, 16 Februarie, and Secera si Cio-canul, serious lack of planning and inefficiency has prevailed. The area serviced by these distribution centers has been poorly supplied, and many commodities have not been available. These cooperatives sent their trucks out 3-4 days too late to pick up the vegetables in the country. For example, 1,500 kilograms of ripe tomatoes, 1,500 kilograms of green tomatoes, 2,000 kilograms of quinces, and 700 kilograms of grapes waited for 4 days to be picked up at the Gradistea State Farm. Furthermore, the trucks did not bring back the wooden cases and crates they had taken with previous deliveries, and the farmers had no more boxes and crates for the merchandise.

Fall is the season when the six vegetable raions at the outskirts of Bucharest have the largest quantities of produce ready for delivery. It is, therefore, important that the cooperatives become aware of their duties and responsibilities and see that the produce is picked up on time and in proper condition.(56)

The Aprozar distribution center, Bucharest, took measures to improve supplies in the third quarter of 1953. The number of procurement agents was increased and the activity of purchasing centers stepped up. New procurement centers were opened in Lepuresti Commune, Mihailesti Raion, Brezoarele and Slobozia-Mare communes, Racari Raion, and Obedeni Commune, Vidra Raion. The Bucharest Aprozar signed a delivery contract with the Constanta Aprozar for part of the production from the Pietroiu and Fetesti state farms, Constanta Regiune, which have delivered 600 tons of root vegetables and about 600 tons of tomato paste.

The Bucharest Aprozar also signed contracts early in the season with raion enterprises, which supplied considerable quantities of tomatoes. Aprozar canneries have consequently been able to produce 100 tons more tomato paste and 50 tons more pickled green tomatoes than required by plan.

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During October 1953, the Aprozar procurement center in Bucharest purchased 6,239 tons of root vegetables and green vegetables, and 270 tons of fruit, as compared to 2,682 tons of vegetables and 254 tons of fruit in October 1952. Furthermore, Aprozar purchased 191 tons of cabbage, 100 tons of tomatoes, 83 tons of root vegetables, 274 tons of potatoes, and 36 tons of various other vegetables over plan in different parts of the country. The onion and potato procurement plans were not completed.(57)

Some state farms at the outskirts of Bucharest have had excellent results in vegetable growing. The Rosia State Farm, Bucharest Regiune, and the Bragadiru, Pantelimon, Popesti-Leordeni, and Mogosoaia state farms, outside Bucharest have supplied the capital with large quantities of fresh vegetables and fruit. There are, however, some state farms which have not completed their quotas. One such state farm is Balteni, Racari Raion. In the spring of 1953, the management of this farm was instructed to expand its vegetable area to 220 hectares. Large investments were made in an irrigation system. The farm was allotted tractors, agricultural machines, and machines for the manufacture of fertilizer briquettes. By mid-October it was discovered that the farm had produced only 25 percent of plan. The management of the farm was to blame for this failure. The Institute for Agricultural Planning and the state enterprise were also to blame, as they did not draw up the proper irrigation plans.(23)

State farms located in the vegetable zone on the outskirts of Bucharest sent more than 400 carloads of vegetables to Bucharest in September 1953. Some state farms even exceeded their quotas in the second half of September. For example, the Domnesti State Farm, Mihailesti Raion, delivered 76 tons of vegetables in excess of plan from 17 to 30 September. The Popesti-Leordeni State Farm exceeded delivery quotas by 37 percent in the second half of September.

There were still some state farms, however, which did not give due attention to vegetable deliveries. For example, the Afumati, Mainasca, Bragadiru, Joita, Balteni, and Gradistea state farms completed only 60-87 percent of delivery quotas from 17 to 30 September.

The Bucharest State Farms Trust must watch over the completion of delivery quotas and the proper transportation of produce to markets.(56)

At the Mihailesti Section of the Bragadiru State Farm, workers have made every effort to produce early vegetables in honor of 30 December. They have sent large quantities of early vegetables and spinach to the Bucharest market. Late in August the section plowed 74 hectares, instead of the 50 hectares provided by plan; it fertilized the fields and planted spinach seeds imported from the Soviet Union, 20 hectares of lettuce, 53 hectares of leaf vegetables, and 10 hectares of garlic. During November, the section planted 17 hectares of early cabbage. The farm has also had early harvests of parsley, scallions, radishes, dill, carrots, etc., which were intended for the Bucharest markets in January 1954. Other vegetables are expected to be ripe for delivery in February and March 1954. The yield of spinach per hectare has been 10,000 kilograms instead of the 8,000 kilograms planned. The farm has also prepared 10,000 square meters of cold frames.(58)

The warehouses at the Cosbuc Market, Bucharest, have been cleaned and made ready to receive winter produce. Similar preparations have been made at the Calea Rahovei Market. The Aprozar warehouses have also been cleaned, repaired, and whitewashed. Potato shipments have started arriving and have been quickly unloaded and stored.(24)

Thousands of individual peasants from villages and communes around Bucharest have brought their produce to the markets daily. In one day, they brought in 1,349 carts of produce and sold 66,200 kilograms of potatoes, 59,500 kilograms of onions, 156,300 kilograms of cabbage, 65,800 kilograms of carrots, 15,940 kilograms of apples, 3,865 liters of milk, and 6,390 kilograms of meat. In all, they

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have sold 396,210 kilograms of vegetables and 45,300 kilograms of fruit on the free market, and have delivered 210,660 kilograms of vegetables and 23,645 kilograms of fruit to local distribution centers.

Better sales facilities have been created by setting up 1,800 additional stands for vegetables and other merchandise, and 400 special stands for grain. Repairs and improvements have been carried out at 27 of the 40 markets servicing Bucharest. However, the market places have not been sufficiently clean, and sanitary regulations have not been observed. (59)

Many individual peasants of Roseti Commune sold their surplus produce to the local cooperative, and the procurement plan was completed 100 percent for the third quarter of 1953. In October alone, the cooperative sent 37,003 kilograms of ripe tomatoes, 18,000 kilograms of onions, 26,021 kilograms of cabbage, 18,403 kilograms of vegetables, 172 kilograms of beans, and 3,118 eggs to Bucharest markets. The peasants also sold large quantities of wheat, sunflower seeds, barley, corn, and peas. (32)

Individual peasants of Ciocanesti Commune, Calarasi Raion, have been informed about the advantages of selling produce to the local cooperative and have been urged to deliver all they have. In exchange, the cooperative has stocked large quantities of consumer goods for the peasants. Consequently, the Ciocanesti Commune Cooperative was able to deliver 66,190 kilograms of tomatoes, 36,083 kilograms of onions, 8,849 kilograms of root vegetables, 1,169 kilograms of cabbage, and 12,360 eggs to Bucharest markets from 1 to 16 September. Ciocanesti Commune also sold large quantities of wheat, sunflower seeds, and barley. (8)

The management of the Dragos-Voda Commune Cooperative, Calarasi Raion, has been stocking sufficient and adequate merchandise to be exchanged for the produce sold by the peasants. As a result, the Dragos-Voda Cooperative was able to exceed its procurement plan considerably for the third quarter of 1953. The cooperative purchased 5 carloads of wheat, 4 carloads of sunflower seeds, 11,400 kilograms of barley, and large quantities of peas, corn, etc. (33)

The Floresti Commune Cooperative, Crevedia Raion, purchased 278 kilograms of wheat, 112 kilograms of sunflower seeds, 1,193 eggs, and other produce in one day. (60)

The Baneasa Commune vegetable farm, Giurgiu Raion, has had good results with vegetable growing. The farm planted 10 hectares of tomatoes which yielded an average crop of 29,000 kilograms per hectare, compared to the 15,000 required by the plan. The pea crop has also been much larger than expected. (54)

The Daita Cooperative, Giurgiu Raion, has given its full attention to completion of the procurement plan. The cooperative has acquired more than seven carloads of tomatoes, or 3,103 kilograms over the plan. It has supplied the Giurgiu market with more than 5 carloads of cabbage, exceeding the plan by 9,600 kilograms; and with more than 9,000 kilograms of various other produce. The collectives in Fratesti and Plopsoru communes, and the Daita Village TOZ have contributed greatly to these supplies. (61)

Individual peasants of Pelinu Commune, Lehliu Raion, sold 3,884 kilograms of corn, 933 kilograms of peas, 3,387 kilograms of sunflower seeds, 476 kilograms of poultry, and 255 eggs to their local cooperative during November 1953. (62)

Many individual peasants of Lupsanu Commune, Lehliu Raion, have reacted favorably to agitation to sell their produce, selling 14,040 kilograms of wheat, 60,000 kilograms of sunflower seeds, 9,346 kilograms of corn, 105 kilograms of beans, 228 kilograms of poultry, 460 eggs, and 30.15 kilograms of wool to the local cooperative during November. (63)

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The Cornetu Commune Cooperative, Mihailesti Raion, purchased 11,700 kilograms of vegetables from individual peasants during the month of October, instead of the 9,500 kilograms required by plan. During the first 6 days of November, the cooperative purchased 23,750 kilograms of carrots and other vegetables. (64)

Individual peasants of Darasti Commune sold more than 9,000 kilograms of wheat and thousands of kilograms of other produce to the local cooperative during October and November 1953. Equally good results were registered in Buda Commune. The cooperative of that commune has bought 9,000 kilograms of wheat, 600,000 kilograms of root vegetables, 3,000 eggs, 35,000 kilograms of tomato paste, and other produce during the fourth quarter of 1953. The peasants have received consumer goods for their homes in exchange. (65)

Individual peasants of Gruia Commune, Oltenita Raion, have sold 5,000 kilograms of wheat, 6,000 kilograms of sunflower seeds, 800 kilograms of corn, and 1,200 kilograms of barley and beans to the local cooperative. (54)

Individual peasants of Chirnogi Commune, Oltenita Raion, sold 4,354 kilograms of wheat, 16,772 kilograms of corn, 13,728 kilograms of sunflower seeds, 1,144 kilograms of cheese, 9,558 eggs, 3,000 liters of milk, poultry, 12,500 kilograms of green tomatoes, 5,000 kilograms of ripe tomatoes, and other vegetables to the cooperative of their commune during October and in the first days of November. (64)

The collective of Valea-Rosie, Oltenita Raion, has increased production on its livestock farm. The collective has sold 4,000 kilograms of cheese, 6 hogs of 120 kilograms each, 400 suckling pigs, 300 kilograms of mutton, 300 fowls, and large quantities of other produce within a few months. (61)

Racari Raion is one of the main vegetable suppliers of the capital. Thousands of hectares of potatoes have been planted in the raion. This should enable cooperatives to stock ample quantities for the fall and winter. Despite existing facilities, the Racari Raion Supply Cooperative completed only a small part of its collection plan for the third quarter of 1953. Commune executive committees and collection agents ignored their duties and the peasants were not urged to deliver their produce. Many kulaks in the raion used subterfuge and false excuses to avoid delivering their quotas. Kulak Nastase Dumitru, for example, was exempted from delivering potatoes and 800 kilograms of onions on the false excuse that his fields had suffered from climatic calamities.

Racari Raion as a whole has considerable quantities of potatoes which should be collected and shipped to Bucharest. (8)

The Tufeni Commune Cooperative, Rosiorii-de-Vede Raion, completed the procurement plan 100 percent for the first 6 months of 1953, and 120 percent for the third quarter of the year. Close to 90 percent of the plan for the procurement of corn was fulfilled, and close to 80 percent for poultry and wheat. In the last quarter of 1953, the procurement plan is expected to be exceeded by an even larger percentage. Through constant agitation and canvassing of peasant homes and collectives, the cooperative agents succeeded in procuring 2,024 kilograms of wheat, 2,210 kilograms of sunflower seeds, 1,593 kilograms of corn, 140 kilograms of poultry, 53 kilograms of beans, and other agricultural produce, from 16 to 22 November. (66)

The management of the Lita Commune Cooperative, Turnu-Magurele Raion, has conducted intensive agitation among peasants, urging them to sell their produce. As a result, the cooperative has been able to procure 21,623 kilograms of wheat, 1,842 kilograms of corn, 38,170 kilograms of vegetables, 121 kilograms of sunflower seeds, and 600 kilograms of lucerne seeds. (67)

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The Vida Commune Cooperative, Vida Raion, has handled the procurement problem well. Peasants have been urged to sell their produce. Consequently, individual peasants of the commune have sold more than 30,000 kilograms of sunflower seeds, 7,000 kilograms of wheat, 2,700 kilograms of corn, and 1,900 eggs to the local cooperative, and have purchased industrial goods and construction material in exchange.(68)

The managements of some cooperatives in Vidra Raion have been seriously interested in completing their quotas on time. For example, the cooperatives of Colibasi, Valea Dragului, and Campurelu communes had good results in vegetable procurement for the third quarter of 1953. There were, however, some communes which remained far behind in their activity. Consequently, the total plan completion for the raion was only 48.1 percent for onions, 18.1 percent for green pickling tomatoes and peppers, and 20 percent for all other vegetables. This situation was the result of indifference and lack of agitation by the Raion Union Cooperative Management.

The agents in charge of procurement at the Copaceni, 30 Decembrie, and Adunatii-Copaceni cooperatives traveled daily to Bucharest to attend to private matters, and did not check the activity of Agevacoop. As a result, Copaceni Commune, for example, delivered 263,466 kilograms of tomatoes in 3 months instead of the scheduled 481,000 kilograms, 900 kilograms of potatoes instead of the scheduled 25,000 kilograms, and only 138,000 kilograms of various other vegetables instead of the planned 497,000 kilograms. Hotarele, Vidra, and Frumusani communes completed only 10-15 percent of the procurement plan. The management of the raion union of supply cooperatives should give the situation more thought and should remedy shortcomings immediately.(56)

The management of the Colibasi Commune Cooperative, Vidra Raion, has given special attention to the procurement plan. The cooperative purchased 5,000 eggs, 3,200 kilograms of wheat, 7,500 kilograms of sunflower seeds, 1,500 kilograms of corn, and 50 kilograms of poultry in November. The cooperative has completed its purchasing plan 100 percent for 1953.(69)

The Gradistea, Comana, and Colibasi commune cooperatives, Vidra Raion, have exceeded their procurement plans. The Comana Cooperative purchased 10,000 kilograms of wheat, 6,000 kilograms of sunflower seed, 1,000 kilograms of corn, and 8,500 kilograms of quinces during October. The Gradistea Cooperative completed its procurement plan for vegetables 200 percent in the third quarter of 1953. Several individual peasants sold a total of 15,000 kilograms of vegetables to the local cooperative. Similar good results were obtained at the Colibasi Cooperative.(59)

The cooperative of Adunatii-Copaceni Commune, Vidra Raion, purchased 3,200 kilograms of vegetables, 1,800 kilograms of fruit, and 2,000 kilograms of wheat and sunflower seeds in one day.(70)

The management council of the Targu-Trotus Cooperative, Targu-Ocna Raion, Bacau Regiune, has carried on persuasive agitation among peasants, urging them to sell their produce. In a short time, the cooperative has procured from individual peasants 11,483 kilograms of vegetables, such as tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, and beans, 1,354 kilograms of wheat, 1,285 kilograms of sunflower seeds, 21,573 eggs, 11,320 liters of ewe's milk, 6,400 kilograms of plums, 1,028 kilograms of apples, and 250 kilograms of grapes.(71)

Individual peasants in many communes of Cluj Raion, Cluj Regiune, have sold their produce to local cooperatives. Many cooperatives, such as those of Apahida, Gilau, Cojocna, and Panticieu, bought large quantities of beans and sunflower seeds, medicinal plants, and fodder. The egg procurement plan for the raion has been exceeded by 45.1 percent. The Suata Commune Cooperative has purchased 169 kilograms of poultry; the cooperatives of Apahida, Cojocna, and Sanciaul Almasului

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have each signed contracts for the supply of one calf, 2 pigs, and 3 lambs. A peasant of Floresti Commune has signed a contract to supply two oxen. The vice-chairman of the Sanpaul Commune Cooperative has pledged to deliver a buffalo cow.(72)

Individual peasants of Micesti Commune, Turda Raion have sold increasing quantities of produce to their local cooperative. The cooperative was, therefore, able to purchase 8,400 kilograms of potatoes, 2,400 kilograms of corn, 2,030 kilograms of beans, 320 kilograms of rye, 200 kilograms of barley, 560 kilograms of sunflower seeds, and 680 eggs in a 2-week period.(73)

Collectives in Constanta Regiune daily send large quantities of produce to markets in the town of Constanta. Collectives have sold 13,028 kilograms of cheese, 83,865 kilograms of flour, 8,040 kilograms of edible oil, and 25,680 eggs on the free markets. The Tuzla, Techirghiol, Ion Corvin, Palazul-Mare, and 9 Mai collectives have been the largest suppliers.

The large income derived from these sales has helped collectives expand and improve the common property. For example, since the beginning of 1953, the Olga Bancic Collective of Palazul-Mare has earned 533,000 lei from agricultural products.(44)

The Panduri State Farm, Fetesti Raion, delivered a large quantity of vegetables to the state by 1 October. However, not all the products delivered by this state farm have been made available for distribution on the market, because the Aprozar distribution centers are inefficient. The Constanta Aprozar Distribution Center and the Bucharest Aprozar Distribution Center have not sent trucks to pick up the produce; as a result, many vegetables have remained in the fields and have spoiled. Furthermore, because the distribution centers have not fulfilled their obligations to send sufficient crates and packing material, 15 carloads of tomatoes, 10 carloads of carrots, and many other vegetables have had to be deposited on the ground. Authorities should force the Aprozar centers to attend to their commitments.(27)

Transportation is a major factor in supplying the population with food. The better transportation is organized, the better is the condition of supplies reaching the markets. In Craiova Regiune, freight transportation has improved considerably. The Craiova Railroad Exploitation Service has maintained a quarterly advance schedule, with monthly supplements, on the basis of which cars have been allotted to various commercial enterprises. This has helped to expedite the transportation of agricultural products and has avoided useless routing of empty cars.

There are, however, many vegetable, grain, and fruit collection centers in the regiune which are not serviced by the railroad and which depend entirely on trucking service by the Craiova IRTA (Intreprinderea Regionala Transport-Auto, Regiune Trucking Enterprise). This enterprise has shown very poor cooperation. It does not fulfill its commitments, even though they have been agreed upon and signed by both parties.

Grain transportation has been very inefficient. The Regiune Reception Center (CRR, Centrul Regional de Receptionare) has 11 stations within the trucking service area. The grain from these stations has to be hauled by truck to the railroad stations. The Regiune Reception Center has not been able to complete its transportation plan, because the IRTA has not supplied the trucks. The Balacita and Faurei stations have received less and less trucks daily. The stations have no more space to store the accumulated grain, which cannot be shipped out on time.

The same situation has existed at the fruit and vegetable collection stations. It is no wonder that the IRTA has transported only about 40 percent of its planned tonnage and has prevented the Regiune Union of Cooperatives from satisfying the growing needs of workers' centers. Lack of organization and lack

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of control have also contributed to the inefficiency of the transportation system. Since drivers at the Negoesti, Plesoiu, Fauresti, and other reception stations do not have their route sheets stamped at arrival and departure, they can make extra trips for private individuals and increase their earnings. This has been one of the main causes of the increase in the cost of transportation and consequently the cost of merchandise, but the management of IRTA has been indifferent.

IRTA has had sufficient truck reserves to do a good job. Proper planning and distribution of trucks, full use of the vehicles, early repairs of small mechanical defects, and permanent supervision of both vehicles and drivers could have made possible the completion of the plan on time and at less expense. (24)

Collectives in the Hungarian Autonomous Regiune have contributed increasingly to the food supply for towns and cities. The collectives have shipped to markets more than 600,000 kilograms of various produce, such as milk, grain, vegetables, poultry, hogs, etc. The Partizanul-Rosu Collective, Curteni Commune, has led the regiune. This collective has had an average per hectare yield of 45,000 kilograms of cabbage, 9,500 kilograms of tomatoes, and 16,000 kilograms of cucumbers. The collective has delivered its full quotas to the state and has pledged to supply canteens in student homes, clinics, and the two technical schools in Targu-Mures. Collectivists of the Partizanal-Rosu Collective have also sold 90,000 kilograms of cabbage, 19,000 kilograms of tomatoes, 16,000 kilograms of cucumbers, 40,000 kilograms of melons, 18,000 liters of milk, 2,500 kilograms of fresh cheese, and 3,600 eggs on the free market. The collective has earned 94,000 lei from these sales. Collectives in the Hungarian Autonomous Regiune have had large crops which they have been glad to sell on the markets. To assist the collectives, the commercial section of the regiune people's council has set up distribution booths on the market places of Miercurea-Ciuc, Reghin, Sfantu-Gheorghe, Odorhei, Covasna, and Sovata. (74)

The Zabala Commune Cooperative, Targu-Sacuiesc Raion, completed its procurement quotas 100 percent in the first half of 1953, and 198 percent in the third quarter of 1953. Detailed records of daily deliveries by individual peasants and by collectives, continued agitation, and on-the-spot checks have contributed largely to these good results. Collector Arpad Farago procured 1,000 kilograms of wheat and 95,000 kilograms of potatoes after one single drive. The primary party organization and the raion people's council have been valuable supporters of the drive. (75)

Oradea Regiune and the Oradea Town People's Council have organized a 20-day fair in the market place of Oradea Town to enable the urban population to buy more and better food. Aprozar and the OCL (Vegetable Collection Center) and Alimentara state enterprises, as well as the 30 Decembrie Cooperative have set up booths for the distribution of foodstuffs, vegetables, fruit and other products at reduced prices. Within 5 days of opening, the OCL sold 7,000 kilograms of potatoes, 5,000 kilograms of tomatoes, 2,000 kilograms of cabbage, 600 kilograms of carrots, 5,000 kilograms of grapes, and 20,000 kilograms of plums, apples, and pears. Aprozar sold approximately the same quantities in a few days.

Neighboring collectives have helped make the fair a success. For example, the Lupta Pentru Pace Collective has brought to market 5,000 kilograms of peppers, 5,000 kilograms of tomatoes, and 3,000 kilograms of potatoes, squash, etc. This collective sold more than seven carloads of vegetables and fruit in the Oradea market in 2 months. (76)

Cooperatives of Alejd Raion have persuaded peasants to deliver and sell their produce. The cooperatives have purchased 71,194 kilograms of blackberries, 8,955 kilograms of cornel berries, 140,996 kilograms of crab apples, 56,523 kilograms of pears and apples, and 57,397 kilograms of plums. Furthermore, the

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Alejd Union of Cooperatives purchased 70,543 eggs, and large quantities of grain, potatoes, and tomatoes from 1 to 20 September.(71)

One of the main duties of local commercial enterprises is the preparation of warehouses and cellars in time to store potatoes and vegetables for winter. The managements of Aprozar, OCL, and regiune supply cooperatives in Ploesti Regiune have taken adequate measures to prepare for the arrival of produce. In Ploesti City, Azuga, Targoviste, and Pucioasa, Aprozar warehouses have been repaired and cleaned. There are, however, some smaller items that have not been attended to. For example, electric light equipment has been supplied to the warehouse in Strada Gageni, Ploesti, but has not been installed. Broken panes in the cellar windows of the warehouses at Strada Decebal, Strada 23 August, and Strada Constantei have not been replaced.

Aprozar started storing vegetables in early October. More than 280 tons of potatoes were brought in. It is important that small details be taken care of at the warehouses. Minor negligence, such as the lack of windowpanes, could cause major damage to potatoes and vegetables through freezing. A serious shortcoming was the lack of manpower to unload the potatoes and transport them from the railroad stations to the warehouses. At Azuga, 150 tons of potatoes were left on the station platform in the rain for many days. Vegetables must be stored immediately upon arrival; otherwise their quality is impaired or they spoil completely. The commercial sections of the regiune people's council should look into the matter and give more support. Storing is just as important as the harvesting and delivery of vegetables and this problem should not be neglected.(24)

The cooperative of Obiditi Commune, Ramnicul Sarat Raion, has worked hard to exceed its procurement plan. As a result, the plan was exceeded by 25 percent for the third quarter of 1953. Individual peasants sold 20,000 kilograms of various types of grain, 5,000 liters of milk, 10,000 eggs, 200 kilograms of wool, and 500 kilograms of garlic from 1 October to 15 November. In exchange, the cooperative distributed large quantities of wool cloth, cotton yarn, and woolen shawls, more than 15,000 roofing tiles, and other goods valued at 100,000 lei.(46)

The untiring efforts of the Stefanesti Commune Cooperative, Pitesti Raion, resulted in 140 percent completion of the procurement plan for the first three quarters of 1953. During the third quarter, collectivists and individual peasants sold to the cooperative 76,000 kilograms of pears, 120,000 kilograms of plums, and 13,000 kilograms of cabbage over the plan, as well as large quantities of potatoes and vegetables.

The fruit preserving center of the cooperative has set up 30 more plum drying installations with a capacity of 4,500 kilograms in 24 hours. The cooperative supplied 20,000 kilograms of prunes to the Agevacoop in a few days.

The cooperative also agitated among peasants to sell their cattle and was able to procure six head of livestock over the plan in October.(77)

The Stalin Regiune People's Council has given special attention to the fulfillment of its procurement plan. The working plan of the URCAD (Uniunea Raionala a Cooperativelor de Aprovizionare si Desfacere, Raion Union of Supply and Distribution Cooperatives) has been analyzed carefully and it has been found that cooperative stores in the regiune have sold larger quantities of consumer goods to peasants in 1953 than in 1952. In October and November 1953, the value of industrial goods sold was 2,277,000 lei greater than in the same period of 1952. During the same 2 months, the cooperatives in Stalin Regiune obtained products valued at 1,500,000 lei, including 1,000 kilograms of tomato paste, 70,000 kilograms of pickled peppers, 207,000 kilograms of cabbage, and 890,000 kilograms of root vegetables. The purchase plan for cheeses has been exceeded by 75 percent in the fourth quarter of 1953.

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URCAD has also signed contracts with peasants in the regiune for more than 300 bovines and 9 pigs -- 171 percent over the plan for the fourth quarter of 1953.(78)

Stalin Regiune has had an abundant potato crop in 1953. However, the harvest has progressed slowly and inefficiently. There is danger that the potatoes will remain in the fields, exposed to the frost and bad weather which has started much earlier than usual in that part of the country. The Rumanian Railroads are in part responsible. Freight cars should be made available and the cars should be properly cleaned; those seen in the Fagaras station on 23 September were dirty and littered with lime and cement. Sufficient manpower to load the potatoes into freight cars is another vital problem. Furthermore, the reception commission at regiune reception centers must check quality; potatoes of bad quality have been delivered and accepted.(24)

The inspection of merchandise is superficial at Aprozar Storehouse No 1, Stalin City. Often vegetables of poor quality are accepted and then distributed to hospitals and canteens in the city. Furthermore, the merchandise is badly handled and stored. Crushed and muddy peppers have been delivered to Hospital No 2 for winter pickling. This is not an isolated case; similar cases of negligence occur daily because nobody checks or supervises the work of this warehouse.

The Stalin Aprozar management does its work from the office; nobody goes out to see that the customers are satisfied. It is important that merchandise be received with care and responsibility and that it be stored under sanitary conditions, and that those guilty of negligence and indifference be punished.(79)

A new bread distribution center has been opened in Vatra Dornei, Suceava Regiune. The population of this town has received 120,000 kilograms more corn, 34,000 kilograms more white flour, 5,000 kilograms more sugar, 4,800 kilograms more rice, 1,000 kilograms more edible oils, and 3,800 kilograms more sugar products than provided by the distribution plan. Sufficient quantities of food for winter have also been prepared in workers' canteens and schools.

Agitation among individual peasants has resulted in sales of large quantities of produce to the 1 Mai Cooperative of Caransebes Raion, Timiscara Regiune. For example, Zlagna, Borolova, and Zerveti villages sold 3,400 kilograms of wheat, 111,000 kilograms of dried prunes, and other produce in a few days.(80)

Aprozar and the 1 Mai Cooperative of Caransebes Raion sold 35,251 kilograms of tomatoes, 71,047 kilograms of potatoes, 168,065 kilograms of onions, and 111,718 kilograms of fruit in one week.(24)

The Pecul-Nou Cooperative, Deta Raion, has sent its agents out daily to convince peasants to sell their produce. As a result, the cooperative procured 16,500 kilograms of wheat, 3,500 kilograms of rye, hundreds of kilograms of barley and oats, 5,000 kilograms of vegetables, and 1,400 eggs in September.

Members of the Pecul-Nou Collective held a meeting and decided to assist the cooperative by selling 10,000 kilograms of wheat to the cooperative. In exchange, the cooperative has placed large quantities of industrial goods at the disposal of the peasants.(71)

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1. Bucharest, Scanteia, 11 Dec 53
2. Bucharest, Viata Capitalei, 25 Nov 53
3. Bucharest, Romania Libera, 22 Oct 53
4. Viata Capitalei, 6 Dec 53
5. Ibid., 28 Oct 53
6. Ibid., 30 Oct 53
7. Ibid., 25 Dec 53
8. Ibid., 7 Oct 53
9. Romania Libera, 27 Oct 53
10. Bucharest, Munca, 18 Oct 53
11. Scanteia, 16 Oct 53
12. Romania Libera, 28 Oct 53
13. Scanteia, 2 Dec 53
14. Ibid., 13 Dec 53
15. Viata Capitalei, 23 Oct 53
16. Romania Libera, 24 Oct 53
17. Ibid., 5 Nov 53
18. Scanteia, 15 Oct 53
19. Romania Libera, 26 Dec 53
20. Ibid., 26 Nov 53
21. Ibid., 23 Oct 53
22. Munca, 1 Nov 53
23. Scanteia, 21 Oct 53
24. Munca, 16 Oct 53
25. Romania Libera, 21 Oct 53
26. Ibid., 14 Nov 53
27. Munca, 14 Oct 53
28. Scanteia, 3 Nov 53
29. Romania Libera, 31 Oct 53
30. Munca, 9 Oct 53
31. Scanteia, 13 Nov 53
32. Viata Capitalei, 3 Oct 53
33. Ibid., 29 Oct 53
34. Munca, 5 Nov 53
35. Romania Libera, 4 Nov 53
36. Viata Capitalei, 13 Nov 53
37. Munca, 3 Nov 53
38. Viata Capitalei, 11 Nov 53
39. Munca, 5 Dec 53
40. Ibid., 8 Dec 53
41. Ibid., 13 Dec 53
42. Ibid., 4 Oct 53
43. Scanteia, 29 Oct 53
44. Munca, 12 Nov 53
45. Ibid., 30 Oct 53
46. Ibid., 21 Nov 53
47. Ibid., 13 Nov 53
48. Ibid., 11 Nov 53
49. Romania Libera, 21 Nov 53
50. Munca, 31 Oct 53
51. Ibid., 2 Dec 53
52. Ibid., 4 Dec 53
53. Romania Libera, 13 Nov 53
54. Viata Capitalei, 21 Nov 53
55. Munca, 15 Oct 53

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56. Viata Capitalei, 8 Oct 53
57. Ibid., 20 Nov 53
58. Ibid., 29 Dec 53
59. Ibid., 22 Nov 53
60. Ibid., 17 Oct 53
61. Ibid., 15 Nov 53
62. Ibid., 11 Dec 53
63. Ibid., 10 Dec 53
64. Ibid., 17 Nov 53
65. Ibid., 26 Dec 53
66. Ibid., 27 Nov 53
67. Ibid., 12 Dec 53
68. Ibid., 2 Dec 53
69. Ibid., 13 Dec 53
70. Ibid., 31 Oct 53
71. Munca, 20 Oct 53
72. Scanteia, 29 Dec 53
73. Ibid., 1 Dec 53
74. Ibid., 28 Nov 53
75. Munca, 6 Dec 53
76. Ibid., 3 Oct 53
77. Ibid., 19 Nov 53
78. Scanteia, 15 Dec 53
79. Munca, 1 Oct 53
80. Ibid., 22 Oct 53

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